# Mational Intelligencer. Weekly

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THREE DOLLARS, payable in advance.

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### NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The "Union" newspaper of Sunday last takes ne notice of the editorial article in the National igencer of the Saturday preceding, under the ng of "The Evil of the Day." Our veneraie neighbor has nothing to say in its favor. The in 1847 by Mr. Calhoun, is as follows:

aly special objection, however, which he makes "Resolved, That, as a fundamental pr ere dealing with existing things, and not with tings that are future and uncertain. The "Union ht as well have objected that we said nothing out that other topic, freely brought in by the agitors as justifying extra-constitutional action on he part of the South, viz. the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia: of which the Editor of he "Union" knows, as well as we, that there is not at present any probability. The time may come when the people of the District of Columbia may demand it, and when their voice and their rights in the matter can be safely and wisely acted on by Congress; which certainly they could not o under existing circumstances.

Whilst we are thus in communication with the Union," we take occasion to call the attention of he Editor of that paper to the opinion expressed him exactly a year ago, in regard to the policy of admitting California into the Union as a State, without any reference or allusion to the insertion or exclusion of the Wilmot Proviso. Being of that opinion a year ago, perhaps he will frankly explain to the public why, on the President's taking the same ground in his late Message, the "Union" newspaper made such a furious onslaught upon it. Waiting this explanation, we place upon record in our own columns the following extract from that paper of February 4, 1849, which the reader will perceive furnishes a decisive reply to the columns of abuse from the same source upon the appearance, recently, of the California Message:

"The South denies that Congress has any jurisdiction over the subject of slavery, and contends that the People of the Territories alone, when they frame a Constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union, have a right to speak and be heard on that matter. This fact being settled, it really seems to us that this exciting question equality. Why, then, cannot all unite and permit \* California to come into the Union as soon as she can frame a constitution? Then, according to the doctrines which prevail on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, she may constitutionally establish her domestic institutions on any basis consistent with republican principles. The South could lose nothing by adopting this course. On the contrary, she would save all for which she contends."

# THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

We are informed that intelligence has been reeived at the War Department from Florida, stating that on the 21st January the Commanding General in that State met in council the Chief and six sub-Chiefs of the Seminole and Micasukie Indians, and a delegate from the Tallahassees, which terminated very satisfactorily. The PRESIDENT's approval of their conduct in surrendering the murderers, and his desire for their removal west of the Mississippi, was communicated to them, and they finally expressed their willingness to emigrate, and their determination to use all efforts to persuade their people to accompany them. The Western Delegation have also been permitted to enter the nation, in the prosecution of their mission. Bowlegs, with his sub-Chiefs, has promised to meet the agent, Capt. Casey, about the middle of the present month at Caloosahatchie, and inform him of the result of their efforts. It is believed that many of the Indians are disposed to go to the West, while others are undecided; but, upon the whole, the prospects of their emigration are more favorable than they have been for some time past.

## SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Claiming to feel especial interest in all that concerns the prosperity of the old North State, we regret to perceive that a projected great improvement within her borders hangs in some doubt (not much, we hope) for the want of the requisite subscription to give it a start. We refer to the scheme for a Central Railroad to connect the western and eastern portions of the State, and to bring the central and western sections in connexion with the lateral railroad lines of Raleigh and Wilmington, and thus opening the best districts of that fine State to a connexion with the ocean. The work would possess the additional advantage of giving an early inland connexion with Railroads further on, through South Carolina to Georgia, Alabama, &c. A work cannot well be imagined offering more local or general convenience and benefit in any one of the States south of us, and as there remains now but \$100,000 of the million required to be raised by private subscription as a condition of the State's subscrib-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN RELATION TO FROM THE MILLEDGEVILLE (GEO.) RECORDER.

We place before our readers the Message of President TAYLOR, with the accompanying documents, ment: in relation to California affairs, in reply to a call by the House of Representatives upon that subject. The Message, like every thing else about General TAYLOR, is clear, forcible, and distinct. All who can read will be at no loss to understand the President on the subject before him. The main portion of the Message is the assertion of the right of the people of California to form their own Constitution, subject only to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Upon this question, Mr.

CALHOUN and the PRESIDENT stand upon the same

ground, if we can understand the English language. One of the resolutions offered in the Senate

" Resolved, That, as a fundamental princi posed by the Federal Constitution on a State, in order to be admitted into this Union. except that its Constitution shall be 'republican, and that the imposition of ANY OTHER by Congress would not only be in violation of the Constitution, but in direct conflict with the principles on which our political system rests.'

Upon the constitutional question, then, we suppose there will be hardly a difference of opinion. The argument for or against the admission of California as a State will turn on other grounds. Its expediency, its boundaries, its justice to the South, its general effect upon the Union, all will be brought into consideration, and all, in our opinion, will terminate in a Compromise (probably the Missouri compromise) on the whole subject. We trust our readers will not be deterred by the length of these important papers, from giving to them a careful perusal; we are very sure they will pronounce upon them a candid and an honest judgment.

The truly conservative course of the PRESIDENT and the Administration in reference to California, as exhibited in the late Message to Congress, will ultimately be applauded by the whole American People, as the wisest and best system of measures which, under the circumstances, could have been adopted by the Executive.

In this whole matter we believe the American People will see that, under the direction of President TAYLOR, and by the plan which he recommends, the vexed questions in connexion with the newlyacquired territory will be most likely to be settled harmoniously and satisfactorily.

Congress ought to meet the President in the same spirit which he exhibits—the spirit of peace, of pariotism, of devotion to the public interests.

We do not despair vet of a settlement of the unhappy controversies that have arisen since the acquisition of New Mexico and California, and that, might be speedily adjusted, if calm counsels pretoo, without detriment to the just rights of the
vail. The South contends for her honor and for
South. With Taxon as President, and Clay and
from California and Gen. Taylor had approved it, his compatriots in the Senate, we cannot but still he might justly stand accused of favor hopes until we see them frustrated actually by ultraism and fanaticism.

the South; cease from unnecessary and improper constitution, to admit or exclude the slave instituagitation; cease from harassing us with their Wilunite with the President in giving once more to the no man who has any sense at all, can innocently deliberation .- Alexandria Gazette.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey has try. It alludes to the fact that the founders of our ing and disseminating information, but owing to ime and circumstances the subject had been deferred. WASHINGTON, it is added with emphasis. recommended a "Home Department of Agriculture." The agricultural improvements in this country are said not to have been commensurate with the increase of our population, and by fifty years of bad cultivation the soil in some of the older States has become either entirely run down. and its fertility greatly impoverished, while " insects, blights, and noxious plants, the usual attendants of imperfect tillage, have increased to an

Commodore DANIEL TURNER, of the United Monday night, where he had just arrived with a view to spend the winter.

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION .- By a report of the Commissioners of Emigration it appears that the on the west side of the river, when in fact she was immigration into the city of New York during the hugging the eastern shore within forty or fifty yards. year 1849 has been one-sixth more than it was in 1848. The whole number of passengers who landed at the port of New York during 1849 were 234,271, of whom 13,668 were citizens of this country, and 220,603 were aliens, who are classed

The number of immigrants landed at the same

port during the month of January (just past) was 13,034, being 4,408 more than in January, 1849. Georgia .- Some days ago the House of Representatives of this State passed "strong and com-prehensive resolutions" on the subject of slavery.

report of the proceedings says : "While the House was acting on this subject a message from the Governor was announced, accompanying a series of resolutions from the State of Connecticut on the subject of slavery. The message was immediately taken up and the resolutions read. On motion of Mr. Jones, the Governor, by a unanimous vate, was requested to return these resolu-tions, under a blank cover, to the Executive of Connecticut.

FROM CANADA.

TORONTO, (C. W.) FEBRUARY 2. The following is a copy of an official despatch received by Lord Elgin from the Home Govern-

Downing Street, London, Jan. 9, 1850. Mr Lonn: I have to acknowledge your despatches of the

dates and numbers quoted in the margin. . . . It has afferded her Majesty great satisfaction to receive the pressions of that loyalty and attachment to the British

or of severing the province from the British domini he purpose of annexation to the United States, which forms he subject of three of these despatches, I have to inform you that her Majesty approves of your having dismissed from her service those who have signed the document, which is

rongest manner her Majesty's displeasure with all those who any attempt of this kind should take such a form that those who are guilty of it may, according to such advice as you may onduct in a court of justice, you will not fail to take the neessary measures for bringing them to account.

I am, my lord, your most obedient servant, GREY. To the Right Hon. EARL OF ELGIN.

A New Question .- The "Bitter-Enders" of the South are trying industriously to raise a new issue with the Administration; and, in their attempt to lo so, they show either a great deal of boldness or an amazing-lack of sense. For statements of this issue, at full length, we refer to the editorials in all the Locofoco papers, the burden of which is that Gen. TAYLOR is going to commit the awful heresy of "approving the Wilmot proviso in the California Constitution!" This would be exceedingly terrible if we did not know it to be false. The old General cannot approve the Wilmot proviso in the California Constitution for the grand reason that there is no such thing in that interesting document. The Wilmot proviso is nothing more nor less than an assertion of the principle that Congress has a right to exclude slavery from the Territories. The alifornians had nothing to do with this principle; they have excluded slavery themselves without waiting for Congress to interfere in the matter ; and in so doing they have met the approval of the most recent embodiment of modern Democracy, as will be seen by the following paragraph from an oppo-sition paper published in Illinois:

"We had it from the lips of Gen. Cass himself, but a few months ago, that he should 'certainly vote for the admission of California as a State, with a Constitution prohibiting slavery,' as he considered that the only legitimate way to settle the question in the Territories. We understand this

indulge our fondest hopes, nor will we give up these mot proviso; but if he sign a bill admitting California with her present constitution, he will merely give his adhesion to the doctrine that the people of First, let the North cease from aggressions upon a Territory have a right, in the formation of a State mot proviso and their anti-slavery propositions; and ment in support of Southern rights without givthen let the good men of all sections and all parties ing affirmative prominence to this doctrine; and country harmony, and to Congress calmness and confound it with the principle of the Wilmon proviso .- Vicksburg Whig.

THE CALIFORNIA MESSAGE.-No Message since before it a Report from the Committee on Agricul- the celebrated Proclamation of General Jackson ture, which was presented on Friday last, recom- against Nullification has excited any thing like mending, on the part of that State, the establishment such a sensation of joy in all patriotic bosoms as of an Agricultural Bureau at Washington for the the late message of President TAYLOR is now exromotion of the agricultural interests of the counciting throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Every one feels now that all danger is Government desired to organize a department of past. The poisonous fangs of faction are extract-this kind, for the facilities it would afford in collected, and, though it may still hiss and foam, no one will longer heed it .- Louisville Journal.

COLLISION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER OHIO. As the mail-steamer Ohio was running up the Misissippi for New Orleans early in the morning of he 23d ultimo, she same in collision with steamboat Diana, having in tow the barque Col. Stanton, bound for San Francisco, and notwiths'anding the engines of the Ohio were stopped, and she had commenced backing, both the Diana and the barque sunk almost immediately. The Ohio sustained no material injury. She lay by the wrecks until after daybreak, and succeeded, it is believed, in saving all on board. At seven o'clock, when the Ohio left, both wrecks had drifted nearly down to the States Navy, died suddenly at Philadelphia on pilot station, and towboats were going to their assistance. As neither vessel was entirely under water, much of the cargo of the barque will probably be saved. According to the statement of the steersman of the Diana, who was at the wheel at the time of the collision, the pilot and captain supposed the

> We learn that a precept for a court martial on Commodor Coorea [U.S. N.] has been issued. Commodores Stewart, Morris, Read, Shubrick, Perry, and Kearney, with Captains Stringham, McKeever, and others, to make up the number of thirteen, have been ordered on that court, which is to assemble at New York on the 14th instant. The charge is for quitting the African station without being regularly relieved [N. Y. Post.

A SLUMBERING VOLCANO. - The St. Louis Republican of he building occupied by Messrs. Meech & Loring previous to the fire in May last, they discovered a mass of pager, some eet under the surface, which was on fire. As soon as the air penetrated the mass it blazed freely, having retained fire since the 17th of May last, a period of nearly eight months.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERTA. - The ship Liberia Packet, Cop ain Howe, from Baltimore, has arrived in Hampton Roads, where she received on board yesterday the colored emigrants who had been collecting here for some days previsuppose that the patriotic citizens of the State will permit the work to be jeoparded by the want of a sum so insignificant compared with the interests at the.

A correspondent of the Boston, Traveller says that a British officer informed him a few months since that Colonel State yard that Colonel State yard and their officer, was also passed by a yes 114, nose 12."

State provided Irish people, and paid their passage to the British of their atrival at the provinces, for the purpose of getting rid of them; and that, on their atrival at the provinces, the authorities immediately sent nine hundred of their number to Boston, by water to Portland, and by railroad to Boston.

Dy a manimous core, was requested to Connectation, to the Executive of Connectation, to the Executive of Connectation, the Executive of Connectation, the Executive of Connectation, the Executive of Connectation and provide for the Executive of Connectation, the Executive of Connectation and provide for the Executive of Connectation, the Executive of Connectation and provide for the Executive of Connectations, the Executive of Connectation and provide for the Executive of Connectation and provide for the Executive of Connectation, the Executive of Connectation and provide for the Executive of Connectation and provide for Irvenion, upon the same subject, be returned under a blank cover to the Executive of Vermont. Their appearance indicates health and good condition. A large proportion of them are children and young persons. We learn from the Rev. Mr. McLain, the same provided for the calling of a State Convention, in the event of the anti-slavery action of Congress, in modes specified, was also present by a yes 114, nose 12."

Cattle Storing.—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, of their families comfortably on their arrival at they come will receive the order of the Executive of Congress, in modes appeared to the American Colonization of them members of the curch—and not a few through the provinces, for the purpose of getting rid of them; and that, t

LE SALAMITY AT NEW YORK.

PROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE OF MONDAY AFTERNOON. factory of ALYA B. TAYLOR, No. 7 Hague street, adjoining Hull & Son's Soap Facory, exploded at twenty-five minutes before 8 o'clock this morning, with most disastrous effect.

The entire building, which was of brick, and seven stories high, was instantly razed to its foundations, burying in the June, 1781. To twenty-two weeks' work in making coats, clocks, waistcoats, and stable jackets, at \$1,000 paper per week.

\$22,000 The boiler connected with the large printing-press manu-

nay, directly or indirectly, encourage such a design; and if whom are missing. Though many of them are still able to converse, giving directions to the firemen as to the quantity of water proper to be thrown on, their condition approaches

The explosion was so powerful as to blow out a nortion the front wall of Hull's soap factory, adjoining, sixty feet

The New York papers are filled with the particulars and incidents connected with this melancholy occurrence. We make the following extracts, mainly from the Journal of Commerce and the

The appalling disaster in Hague street, by which from of New England or New York, have been in a moment hurried into eternity, or after a vain struggle for life, with fire, water, and superincumbent ruins, have yielded to the inexorable summons, has spread a gloom over our city which nothing but some great calamity, or apprehended calamity, is ever able to produce. Every effort was made by the Fire Department and Police to rescue the sufferers from the ruins, but with only partial success. Many must have been burnt to death, and others drowned, though it is probable that most

sympathy. He was in the basement of the building. Heavy timbers intervened between him and those who would effect his release, while a huge pile of lumber and rubbish was over his head, in which the flames raged fiercely. If the water was withheld, the fire advanced. If it was thrown on, the unfortunate-boy was exposed to be scalded to death by the from cold. And thus was the war of the elements contested. This boy encouraged the firemen to continue their efforts, keep up their spirits. This he continued to do till he reported that he was the only survivor. As the afternoon wore way, and he was still not rescued, the utmost anxiety pre-He complained of being cold and showed signs

person's hand to pass in to him. Through this opening a ttle food and hot coffee were passed to him, and he revived. Soon the opening was sufficiently wide for a blanket to be put through. After laboring some time at this opening, the men ascertained the disheartening fact that he could not be rescuder some machinery. He was sufficiently collected to be aware of this, and said if they wished to save him and his companions they must begin at the top, and work downward. It was now dark, but the task was recommenced in good earnest. At about nine o'clock so much of the supermore accurately ascertained, and it was found that he was held down by a heavy iron bar which had fallen across him and the ends of which were imbedded in the bricks and timber around him. He could only move his left arm and turn his head slightly. For two hours the most strenuous ed; yet the head and shoulders could be plainly seen. A tempts were then made to cut the bar, but these proved ineffectual for want of room to work, and because of the dange of bringing down the rubbish upon him by the concussion.

At about midnight the poor lad began to despair, and tole those who were working that he did not think they could save

him. At about one o'clock the bar was removed from him It was then ascertained that another bar lay across one of his legs. The lad could still speak, but was evidently sinking He begged that they would pull him out, if they drew his leg off. The feelings of his deliverers and some bystanders, who in their intense excitement remained riveted to the spot all night, in spite of the cold, were wrought up to the highest pitch, and one of the firemen said, "Keep up your spirits, my noble lad; we'll soon have you out, legs and all." And hard and zealously did they labor for it, and at 4 o'clock this morn.

He was immediately wrapped in blankets and carrid to the drug store of Mr. Traphagen. He did not seem to be mortally hurt, though his legs and knees were severely burnt. As was to be expected, he became delirious, but there is a faint hope that, with quiet and due care, he will recover from the 13th instant states that whilst the workmen were engaged that as well as from his wounds. Had we ever so powerf the preceding day in removing the tubbish from the cellar of the building occupied by Messrs. Meech & Loring previous who, amid the severities of such a night, persisted in their work and labor of love-or the patient hopefulness of him whom they rescued.

[This poor lad died in five hours after being released fro the ruins.]
We should judge that from one hundred to one hundred in orbuming the remain

and fifty men are now engaged in exhuming the remains. Their efforts are now especially directed to reach the basement floor, where thirty men were employed, whose bodies it is soon The whole number of dead bodies recovered at our late

DEBT OF ALABAMA -A part of the debt of the State Alabama will fall due the present year, and another portion two years hence. The earliest of these bonds are dated the first of April, 1830, and payable in twenty years, or at any time thereafter that the State of Alabama may choose. The other bonds, due in 1850 and 1852, provide for their renewal or upon the ice. —Portland Argus, Thursday. extension to any time thereafter, at the pleasure of the State.

In conformity with these stipulations, the Legislature of Alabama has passed an act deferring the payment for twenty years of all bonds falling due prior to and including 1852. Due notice will be given hereafter of the time when, and the OLD CONTINENTAL MONEY.

The following extract from the account of Major GARLAND, paymaster in a regiment of the Virginia

ary, and the Vera Cruz Locomotor to the 14th,

President HERRERA opened the extraordinary session Congress in the city of Mexico on the 1st January, and on that the condition of the Republic and its future prospects. He stated that, with the exception of one part, Yucatan, intestine strife had entirely ceased in Mexico. British mediation had tried to restore peace to the peninsula, but ineffectually, in of them would have died of their wounds, even if it had been possible to rescue them. It is one of those cases of unmitigated wo to which poor humanity is occasionally subject, and which makes survivors wonder why a merciful God did not interpose to prevent their occurrence.

The concussion caused by the explosion was distinctly felt over a circuit of half a mile—resembling an earthquake in the sensation produced. The mutilated remains of the unfounded workmen, still quivering with life, were promiscu ously strewed among the ruins of the building, while the bodies of othere were caushed between the falling floors of simpled by the shattered timbers. One of the most prominent aspectacles that caught the eye, was that of a man who had attempted to escape by flight, but who, just as he was making his exit, was caught by the neck between the ends of two timbers and instantly killed. With the blood gushing from his nostrils, and the clothing stripped from his frozen limbs, he presented a most sickening sight. But his case was less calculated to excite the commiseration of the beholder than that of those who were simply confined within the ruins and had but to await the approach of the fames to meet death in a many the fatter of the ment of consequence of the heterogeneous manner in which the Inand the mineral wealth of the country, under the ægis of

> ously in order to accelerate the course of the Republic in its onward march of prosperity. El Siglo says that of 4,000 adventurers from Senora, who during the past year had emigrated to California, the half had returned to their homes with \$1,000,000, principally in gold. This circumstance had fed the spirit of enterprise among the inhabitants, and a company of 100 men had been formed about the end of November, to set out for Arsiona, or the silver deposites, for the purpose of working them, and particularly the posites, for the purpose of working them, and particularly the mine Ceniceros. In the capital of the State asother expedition has been prepared, which reckoned upwards of seventy men, and it was to be increased by eighty more, offered by the Government as an escort. It was destined for the gold placers situated in El Puerto de las Mulas, Sierra de las Estables and other capital services and other capital services. puelas, and other points on the frontier. The party was to start on the 1st January, and El Siglo expects, from this enterprise and others since projected, results as favorable in gold digging in Sonora as those which have followed the labors of adventurers in California.—New Orleans Picavune.

peace, has been steady in its development. He concludes

with the usual recommendations to Congress to labor strenu-

The amendment to the Constitution of PENN SYLVANIA, providing for an elective Judiciary, passed the Senate of that State on Monday by a vote of 29 to 3. It is supposed that it will pass the House by an equally decided vote, and then the matter has to be voted upon by the people. If ratified by them it becomes a part of the Constitution.

BREVITY .- The following simple form for a deed prescribed by the new code of laws in Virginia: "This deed, made the --- day of ---, in the yearsideration of (here state the consideration) the said — doth (or do) grant unto the said — all, &c, (here describe the property and insert covenants or any other provisions.) Witness the following signature and seal, (or signatures and seals.")

C. W. Talleson, residing about four miles from Helena, (Ark.) died on the 10th ultimo of cholera. Among them were Mr. T.'s wife and daughter and his wife's sister.

"I thought it was Californey that was trying to get in, said Mrs. Pertington, as she read the last ballorings for Clerk in the House of Representatives, "but it's Mr. Forney. But I 'spose it's anonymous to the same thing; they've only dropped the proviso."—Utica Gazette.

DIGGING GOLD-SUBMARINE ARMOR.-Mr. Geo. S Kimberly, now in California, writes home recounting the success he has met with in procuring gold from the beds of the rivers by means of J. E. Cowen & Co's submarine armor. On one occasion he bagged \$800 in five hours, at

two ago of attempting to set fire to the Opera House during the riot of May last, and was recommended by the Jury to the mercy of the Court, on account of his previous good character, has been sentenced to the State prison for two le exceptions in the case.

In the case of Thomas Drury, tried last week on a charge of attempting to murder Thomas Warner, by means of an infernal machine, the Jury could not agree, and were discharged on Saturday.

bridge at Norridgewock, the erection of which was only com-pleted on Saturday last, was blown over by the wind on Sur-

WM. S. CHUNN. WILL practice in the Superior and Inferior Courts of St.
All business catrusted to

#### SPEECH OF MR. CLAY ON HIS PROPOSED TERRITORIAL COMPROMISE

IN SENATE-FEBRUARY 5, 1850.

Mr. MANGUM. I move that the Senate now proceed the consideration of the special order, being the resolutions proposed by the Senator from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded the consideration of the following resolutions

It being desirable, for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all ex-isting questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable, and just basis:

the District the slave-trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7th. Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be

The Resolved, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union.

And 8th. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, never on any former oc have I risen under feelings of such painful solicitude. I have witnessed many periods of great anxiety, of peril, and of danger in this country, but I have never before risen to address any assemblage so oppressed, so appalled, and so anxious; and, sir, I hope it will not be out of place to do here, what again and again I have done in my private chamber, to implore of Him who holds the destinies of nations and individuals plure of Him who holds the destinies of nations and individuals in his hands, to bestow upon our country his blessing—to bestow upon our people his blessing, to calm the violence and rage of party, to still passion, to allow reason once more to resume its empire. And may I not ask of Him too, sir, to bestow on his numble servant now before Him the blessing of his smiles, and of strength and ability to perform the work which lies before him? Sir, I have said that I have witnessed other anxious periods in the history of our country, and if I were to venture, Mr. President, to trace to their original source the cause of all our present dangers, difficulties, and distraction, I should ascribe it to the violence and intemperance of party spirit. To pasty spirit! Sir, in the progress of this however they may differ on other matters, concur in the existence of that cause in originating the unhappy differences which prevail throughout the country on the subject of the on of slavery. Parties, in their endeavors to obtain the one the ascendancy over the other, catch at every passing, or floating plank in order to add strength and power to each. We have been told, by the two Senators to whom I have referred, that each of the parties at the North, in its ture, has wooed and endeavored to obtain the assistance of a small party called Abolitionists, in order that the scale in its favor might preponderate against that of its adversary. And all around us, every where, we see too many evidences of the existence of the spirit and intemperance of party. I might go to other legislative bodies than that which is assembled in Congress, and I might draw from them illustrations of the melancholy truth upon which I am dwelling, but I need not pass out of this that other portion of Congress assembled in the other wing of this capitol; but what have we witnessed there? During this about a week-in the vain endeavor to elect a doorkeeper of

Here there was great confusion arising from the continual ressing forward of the crowds who thronged the galleries, lobbies, and the floor of the chamber, so much so as almost to drown the voice of the honorable speaker.

The VICE PRESIDENT directed the Sergeant-at-Arms.

o clear the outer lobbies of the crowd; and order being in

uestion in this struggle to elect a doorkeeper? as to the man or the qualities of the man, or who is best-adapted to the situation. It was, whether the doorkeeper enterfained opinions upon certain great national measures coincident with this or that side of the House. That was the sole question which prevented the election of a doorkeeper for about the period of a week. Sir, I make no reproaches—none, to either portion of that House; I state the fact; and I state the fact to draw from it the conclusion and to express. the hope that there will be an endeavor to check this violence of party.

Sir, what vicissitudes do we not pass through in this short

mortal career of ours? Eight years, or nearly eight years, ago, I took my leave finally, and, as I supposed, forever from this body. At that time I did not conceive of the possibility. this body. At that time I did not conceive of the possibility, of ever again returning to it. And if my private wishes and particular inclinations, and the desire during the short remains of my days to remain in repose and quiet could have prevailed, you would never have seen me oscupying the seat which I now occupy upon this foor. The Legislature of the State to which I belong, unsolcited by rie, chose to designate me for this station, and I have come here, sir, in obedience to a sense of stern daty, with no personal objects, no private views, now or hereafter, to gratify. I know, sir, the jealousies, the fears, the apprehensions which are engendered by the existence of that party spirit to which I have referred; but if there be in my hearing now, in or aut of this. Capitol, any one who hopes, in his race for honors and elevation, for higher homos and higher elevation than that which he may occupy, I beg him to believe that I, at least, which he may occupy, I beg him to believe that I, at least, will never jostle him in the pursuit of those honors or that clevation. I beg him to be perfectly possuaded that, if my mor. On one occasion he bagged \$800 in five hours, at the depth of twenty-five feet—in six weeks he realized the handsome sum of \$18,500. He had been offered \$5,000 for his armor and had refused it.—New Bedford Mercury.

Robert Long, who was convicted at New York a week or us. It is impossible for us not to perceive that party spirit and future elevation mix more or less in all our affairs, in all and future elevation mix more or less in all our affairs, in all our deliberations. At a moment when the White House itself is in danger of conflagration, instead of all hands uniting to exting ish the flames, we are contending about who shall be its test occupant. When a dreadful crevase has occurred, which threatens inundation and destruction to all around it, we are contesting and disputing about the profits of an estate which is threatened with total submersion.

Mr. President, it is passion, passion—party, party, and intemperance—that is all I dread in the adjustment of the free questions which subspanily at this time divide our dis-

intemperance—that is all I dread in the adjustment of the preat questions which unhappily at this time divide our distracted country. Sir, at this moment we have in the legislating bodies of this Capitol and in the States twenty-odd furnaces in full blast, emitting heat and passion, and intemperance, and diffusing them throughout the whole extent of this broad land. Two months ago all was calm in comparison to the present moment. All now is uproar, confusios, and menace to the existence of the Union, and to the happiness and safety of this people. Sir, I implore Senators, I entreat them, by all that they expect hereafter, and by all that is dear to them here below, to repress the arder of these passions, to look to their country, to its interests, to listen to the voice of reason—not as it shall be attempted to be uttered.